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THE
HISTORY
OF
SALFORD,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

AND DESCRIPTIVE OF PLACES OF INTEREST.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SALFORD:

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W. H. WOOD, MANAGER.

HISTORY OF SALFORD.

ACCORDING to "Domesday Book," Salford was a manor and royal property in Anglo-Saxon times, and held by Edward the Confessor. About the year 900, Salford appears to have been of sufficient importance to give its name to the hundred in which it is situated. From the same authority we learn that there were "three hides and twelve carves of waste land; forest land three miles long and the same broad; and there were many hays, and an æry of hawks. Some passages of the "Domesday Book" appear to make the hide to contain about 120 acres.

In 923, in the time of Edward the Elder, a new town arose about half a mile from Alport, or the old town, on a site which was no doubt suggested by its proximity to the Safe Ford (whence the name of Salford) which connected the two towns.

Towards the close of the reign of William the Conqueror, Roger de Poitou, under whose seigniority Salford was held, rebelled against his sovereign, and lost the whole of his possessions, but they were subsequently restored by Rufus, to whom Roger proved faithful. In the reign of Henry I. Roger again proved rebellious, and being defeated, was deprived of his estates, which reverted to the crown in 1102, and Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, came into possession, and the ancient charter of Salford dates from this period. Salford held the chief place of jurisdiction in the hundred within which Manchester was included; and Manchester, on the other hand, administered to the spiritual necessity of both towns equally.

For the convenience of reference, the historical events in connection with the borough are here given in chronological order.

931. Salford described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred.

1230. Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, Edward III., granted a charter making Salford a free or corporate borough.

1368. The earliest document on record of any time relating to the "Old Bridge"—or, as it seems originally to have been called, the "Salford Bridge"—is the will of Thomas del Bothe (Booth), who is described as an opulent yeoman, resident at Barton, in the parish of Eccles, and of whom it is stated that he built a chapel upon Salford Bridge, "where prayers were wont to be made (as usual in those times) for the repose of the soul of the founder." His will is dated on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and it contains a clause in abbreviated latin in the following terms: "I also give to the bridge of Salford £30, payable in the three years next following [my death] in equal portions.

1505. "Care was taken for the reparation of the chapel standing on Salford Bridge, built, as it is sayd, by Thotnas del Booth, in Edward the Third's time. He certainly gave £30 towards the building of Salford bridge; and it was very usual on greater bridges to build chappells, in which they did pray for the souls of their founders. This chappell is now converted to a prison for Manchester and Salford."

1524. Wheat was sold at 11. 3d. per quarter; ale, 2d. per gallon; day labourer's wages, 3d. per day; a horse, £2 4s.; an ox £1 15s.; a cow, 15s. 6d.; a sheep or hog, 5s.; a calf, 4s. 1d.; a cock, 3d.; and a hen, 2d.

1616. Extraordinary great flood in the Irwell. Men stood upon Salford bridge and laded up water with a little piggins.

1630. Humphrey Booth the elder's charity founded to relieve the "poor, aged, needy, or impotent, people of Salford." £2,000 is annually disbursed to about 280 recipients in weekly sums varying from 2s. to 5s.

1635. Trinity Church, Salford, founded by Humphrey Booth, Esq., a prosperous merchant of Salford. Rebuilt in 1752.

1642. In September of this year, Charles I. having had a dispute with the Parliament, Manchester took sides with the latter, and the Earl of Derby marched through Salford with a force of 4,000 foot, 300 horse, and 7 pieces of cannon, and directed his attack from Salford, at the point where only one bridge existed at the junction of Greengate and Sarjeant Street. The higher ground was occupied by the Parliamentarians, and no doubt led to the Earl having to retire after several days' siege.
1649. A great flood in the Irwell, which was regarded as special evidence of God's resentment of the death of Charles I., in January.
1672. Humphrey Booth, the younger, left his house and croft in the Gravel Hole, four closes and barns near Broken Bank, one rood of land, and Oldfield Well, for the repair of Trinity Church; and, in case there is any surplus, to be distributed amongst the poor. The greater part of the Crescent is erected on this land.
1683. Robert Cuthbertson, woollen draper, left £100 to the poor of Salford.
1684. Humphrey Oldham, by will dated April 30, 1684, left to the poor of Salford £100, and his divinity books to be placed in the chancel of Trinity Church, with £20 to replenish them, and £3 for wood and chains that they might not be stolen.
1695. Humphrey Booth the grandson's charity founded to keep in repair Trinity Church, the overplus to be distributed among the poor. The annual income is about £680.
1703. Charles Broster, of Salford, left £150 for clothing for boys and girls.
1711. Dickanson's charity founded to supply old men, frequenters of the church, with coats, shoes, and shirts. The charity amounts to about £75 per annum.
1720. The only carriage in Salford at this time belonged to Madam Drake.
1721. Not more than four gentlemen's carriages were kept in Manchester and Salford.
1721. The River Irwell was made navigable for vessels of 50 tons.
1735. The Rev. John Wesley preached in Trinity Church, being on a visit to consult his friends on a project of his going out as a missionary to Georgia.
1747. John Caldwell gave £410 for the poor and clerk of Salford Church.
1752. Trinity Church taken down and rebuilt. It is a neat stone edifice, of the Doric order with a Gothic steeple, in which there are six bells and a clock with four faces. The living is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart. The present incumbent is the Rev. E. Allen, M.A.
1753. In September of this year was seen the revolting spectacle of a man hung in chains in a gibbett at the end of Cross Lane, near Windsor Bridge. His name was Grindret, a woolcomber, residing in Salford, who administered poison, mixed in treacle and brimstone, to his wife and two children. Being found guilty, he was executed at Lancaster, after which his body was brought to Salford and gibbeted.
1761. Blackfriars Bridge built (of wood) by a company of comedians, for the purpose of inducing the inhabitants of Manchester the more readily to cross the river to the riding school in Water-street, (now Blackfriars-street.) Salford, which they occupied as a theatre.
1766. St. Thomas's Church, Pendleton, erected at the expense of Samuel Brierley, Esq. It was originally occupied by the Wesleyan Methodists, but was consecrated July 6th, 1766. The Rev. Mr. Pedley was appointed minister.
1773. The population of Salford was 4,765—2,248 males and 2,517 females—and 866 houses.
1773. A stage coach first set down from the Spread Eagle, Salford, to Liverpool, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and returning on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, May 24, starting at six a.m. The passengers breakfasted at Irlam, dined at Warrington, took tea at Prescott, and reached Liverpool at nightfall.
1774. A cattle market established and held on the old fair ground, Feb. 26.

1776. In this year, the 16th of George III., an act was passed obliging the overseers of the poor to make returns upon oath to certain questions relative to the state of the poor, in all parishes and places in England and Wales. An abstract of these returns was printed in a folio volume by order of parliament, from which we make the following extract :— Salford raised within the year 1776, £393 16s. 2d., of which £52 8s. 0d. was appropriated to rent of habitations for the poor. Salford at this time had not any workhouse; and £341 8s. 2d. was spent in the relief of the poor. Pendleton raised £145, of which £14 15s. 0d. was paid for rent, and £130 5s. 0d. was spent in the relief of the poor. Pendleton had a workhouse with 28 inmates. Broughton raised £73 10s. 8d., spent £9 2s. 0d. in rent, and £73 9s. 7d. in relief. The total amount spent in the relief of the poor in the three townships now forming the borough of Salford was £445 2s. 9d. In the same year the township of Manchester spent £2671 12s. 5d., and its workhouse had 180 inmates.
1776. The "Old Bridge" made wider by taking down the dungeon and extending the piers and arches. Until that period it was highly dangerous for foot passengers to meet a carriage; and it was often a work of labour for persons not very active to get over the bridge on a market day, as they were often obliged to take refuge in the angular recesses—which at that time were on both sides of the bridge—to escape from impending danger.
1782. An act obtained for building New Bailey prison. Since taken down.
1783. New Bailey Bridge founded May 6; opened for passengers and carriages in 1785; toll taken off January 31, 1803. It was owned by subscribers, who, during eighteen years, received toll, which repaid them for the capital invested and 7½ per cent. The toll for the last year was let for £1,150.
1786. Sabbath-schools introduced into Salford in September.
1787. The New Bailey, or prison for the Hundred of Salford, founded May 22, by Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Esq., of Eccles. Opened for prisoners, April, 1790. Large additions made to it, 1816. Taken down December, 1871.
1787. Great flood for seven days, carrying away a portion of Salford Bridge.
1788. John Gore Booth, Esq., of Salford, died at Bath, December.
1788. In this year there were 1260 houses in Salford.
1790. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Gravel Lane, Salford, built.
1790. Session Court, attached to the New Bailey Prison, erected.
1790. The organ at Trinity Church, Salford, was opened August 9; built by Schultz, of London.
1790. Lying-in Hospital established on the 5th of May on the north west end of Salford Bridge, where it continued until 1796, when it was removed to a building in Stanley Street, which was purchased for £1,800, being £2,800 less than it cost building three years before. This building was erected in 1792, and called the "Bath Inn," a cold bath being obtainable here from a spring remarkably cold and pure. On its site originally stood "Spaw House," and prior to that a public-house stood there. At this point a ferry boat was established to convey passengers across the river by the help of a chain, the charge being one halfpenny each. Those purchasing half-a-pint of ale at the house for 1d. were ferried across free. The site is now occupied by a foundry.
1793. The Salford Workhouse, Greengate, built. The average number of poor in the house from April, 1803, to April, 1804, was 46.
1794. St. Stephen's Church, Salford, built by the Rev. N. M. Cheek, aided by the sale of the pews, and consecrated July 23. The land was given by Mr. Bury, an opulent timber merchant, of Salford.
1797. John Drinkwater, M.D., of Salford, father of General Drinkwater, author of the History of the Siege of Gibraltar, died March 16.
1799. Great floods in the Irwell, which did much damage, August.
1800. Christ Church, King-street, Salford, opened Sept. 28. Bible Christians, or followers of Mr. Cowherd. The burial ground was filled in four years with 2,998 bodies—that is from July 13, 1800, to August, 1804.

1801. The cotton factory of Messrs. Wareham and Co., Bury Street, Salford, destroyed by fire, May 20, damage £2,000.
1801. Independent Chapel, New Windsor, Salford, erected. Rebuilt 1817.
1801. Bolton and Bury Canal to Salford opened.
1802. In the good old times, Salford had few paupers to support, two small cottages close to Blackfriars Street, proving amply sufficient for the poor at this period.
1804. The roof of Rev. W. Cowherd's chapel, King Street, fell in, Aug. 23.
1805. The factory of Mr. G. Ollivant, Bury st., Salford, burned down, Jan. 7.
1806. Broughton Bridge built by Samuel Clowes, Esq.
1806. Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Broad Street, Pendleton, built; rebuilt 1862. New schools in connection with this chapel erected in Chapel Street in 1861 on the site of a smaller school.
1807. Independent Methodist Chapel, Shaw Street, Salford, opened.
1808. The Regent Bridge, Regent Road, opened. A toll was taken.
1812. The National School, Great George Street, built by the Church Education Aid Society. Remodelled 1820.
1813. The New Jerusalem Temple (Swedenborgians), Bolton Street, Salford, opened September 19.
1814. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Brunswick Terrace, Pendleton, opened August 29.
1815. Mr. Diggles, sen., the head constable, had to flog a man in a cart, according to the custom of the time, opposite Trinity Church; but, failing, after the third stroke, to discharge the duties of his office, a beadle was sent for from Manchester to complete the punishment.
1815. The large building now used as the Custom House, and formerly Lee's Factory, was fitted up with gas, and formed such a source of attraction that the people crowded the bridges to view—what they termed—the grand illumination. The earlier history of lighting such large buildings was attended with both difficulty and danger; there was no taps to each separate light, and when turned on at the main, the workpeople had to hurry through the rooms to light them up, and the escape of gas may be readily imagined. Its impure state at that time was such as to prove very offensive.
1816. Great flood in the Irwell, water very high, January.
1816. Rev. William Cowherd, founder of the sect of "Bible Christians," is buried beneath a tomb in Christ Churchyard, King Street, Salford, with the following inscription: "William Cowherd, the founder and minister of Christ Church, Salford, died 24th of March, 1816, aged 53 years. At his request is inscribed, 'All feared, none loved, and few understood.'"
1817. Strangeways iron bridge built of one arch; since rebuilt.
1817. Blackfriars Bridge, a wooden pile, taken down.
1817. The burial ground attached to St. Stephen's Church, consecrated by Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester.
1817. Murder of Margaret Marsden, aged 75 years, and Hannah Partington, servants of Mr. Littlewood of Pendleton, March 27. The murder took place at mid-day during the absence of the family, and James Ashcroft, his son James, David Ashcroft (the brother of the elder Ashcroft), and William Holden (his son-in-law), were convicted on circumstantial evidence on the 5th of April, 1817, and executed at Lancaster, on the Monday following. Mr. Littlewood was a grocer, his shop being next to the King's Head yard, Chapel Street, and he resided at Pendleton.
1818. The first stone of Dr. Comb's chapel, Salford, was laid September 23.
1819. Blackfriars Bridge (of stone) was founded by Thomas Fleming, Esq., January 4. The key-stone was laid by John Entwistle Scholes, Esq., boroughreeve of Salford, June 17, 1820, and opened August 1, by Thomas Fleming, Esq.
1819. Independent Chapel, Chapel Street, opened in July.
1820. The Salford Gas Works, Clowes Street, erected by Messrs. Appleby, Clay, and Fisher, on a scale of 11,000 cubical feet of gas. From these works Salford was supplied by contract until December, 1831.

1824. Salford Cross and Stocks in Greengate taken down.
1824. A tread mill introduced into what was the New Bailey Prison, Feb. 18.
1825. Omnibuses first began to run, January 1, by John Greenwood, from Market Street, Manchester, to Pendleton.
1825. A Deaf and Dumb School, opened in Stanley Street, February 9.
1825. St. Philip's Church, Bank Parade, consecrated September 21. The grant for the building of this church, which is a plain Grecian structure, was £14,000.
1825. The Salford Town Hall, a handsome edifice of stone, with an elegant portico in the Doric style, the first stone being laid by Lord Bexley, then lord of the duchy of Lancaster, on the 30th August.
1826. The Suspension Bridge, near Broughton Ford, which unites Pendleton with Broughton, opened. A toll is taken.
1826. James Street School built. Accommodates about 250 children.
1826. Irwell Street Wesleyan Methodist Chapel erected, capable of seating 1,500, with schools on the basement. This was one of four chapels erected in the district in this year.
1827. Salford Market, behind the Town Hall, opened in May; now covered by an extension of the Town Hall.
1827. Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, Bank Parade, opened September 10, and since enlarged by the addition of two wings.
1828. The Infant School, Bombay Street, Salford, opened April 7.
1829. Charlestown Independent Sabbath School commenced in a cottage in Ashton-st, in Sept.; and in 1830, the school in Shemwell st. was opened.
1829. An act (9 Geo. IV., cap. 117) recites that "whereas the said towns of Manchester and Salford are respectively very large and populous, and form two townships separate and distinct from each other in all matters of local arrangement; and soon after the passing of the first recited act (32 Geo. III.) the commissioners hereby appointed, divided, and formed two distinct bodies, and from that time have so continued to act and put the said first recited act in force for each town separately and respectively, and the rates authorised by the said first recited act to be assessed and raised have been and now are raised by separate and distinct assessments within each of the said towns, and applied exclusively to the uses of the town in which they were and are respectively assessed and raised; and whereas the said towns of Manchester and Salford, and more particularly the former, having greatly increased since the passing of the said first recited act, and being still increasing in trade, population, and extent of buildings, cannot conveniently be regulated by one body of commissioners acting separately as aforesaid." The police of the town was therefore divided, and persons qualified as prescribed by the 32 Geo. III. were constituted commissioners for executing that act in Salford alone, by the name of "The commissioners for the better cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the town of Salford." March 18.
1830. Christ Church, Acton Square, Crescent, Salford, founded May 28, and consecrated November. 1831. The patronage is vested in trustees.
1830. St. Thomas's Church, Pendleton, founded the 23rd September; consecrated October 7, 1831.
1831. Christ Church Sunday School, Hulme Street, built.
1831. The Suspension Bridge, at Broughton, gave way at the time the 60th Rifle corps were passing over it, forty or fifty of them were precipitated into the river; fortunately no lives were lost, although six of the men were very seriously injured.
1832. The inhabitants of Salford resolved on purchasing Mr. Appleton's Gas Works, which he offered for £6,000.
1832. Salford, by the passing of the Reform Bill, June 7, acquired the right of sending one member to parliament.
1832. The first election for the borough of Salford took place on the 13th and 14th of December. The numbers at the close of the poll were: Joseph Brotherton, Esq., 712; William Garnett, Esq., 518. The expenses of the election were £250 15s. 6d.

1834. The Salford Commissioners of Police purchased the Town Hall and market from the proprietors, for £3,000, January 30.
1834. New Police Court, New Bailey, opened May 5.
1834. The silent system adopted at the New Bailey, in November.
1835. Election for the borough of Salford, January 8 and 9. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll :—Joseph Brotherton, Esq., 795 ; John Dugdale, Esq., 572.
1835. River Irwell burst into Ladyshore Colliery, Little Lever ; seven men and ten boys were drowned, July 10.
1835. Adelphi Swimming Baths opened, July 29.
1835. The Salford Gas Works, Lamb Lane, erected. Capital £20,000. Property of the ratepayers, and the profits are applied to the improvement of the town.
1835. A man employed on the erection of the large chimney at the gas works in Salford, was killed by falling from the top—a height of 75 yards, June 22.
1837. Cattle Market, Cross Lane, opened July 12.
1837. Election for the borough, July 26. Joseph Brotherton, 889 ; William Garnett, Esq., 888.
1837. Mr. Green made three ascents from the Gas Works, Lamb Lane, in his balloon “Nassau,” October 16, 23, and November 4.
1837. Very high flood in the Irwell. Water in New Bailey Street and Broughton Road ; cattle, household furniture, and baby in cradle floating down the river, in December.
1838. Salford Mechanics’ Institution opened near Trinity Church, June 23. John Frederick Foster, president.
1838. The first stone of Hope Street Schools, Oldfield Road, was laid June 28. The juvenile boys’ school was opened April 8, 1839 ; and the infants’ school, April 29.
1838. First stone of the Salford side of Victoria Bridge was laid by John Brown, Esq., boroughreeve of Manchester, July 2.
1838. Bolton Railway opened to New Bailey Street, May 24. It was ten miles in length, and cost £650,000.
1838. The centres of the arch of Victoria Bridge washed down by a flood, October 16 ; Mr. Gannon, the contractor, in endeavouring to secure them, had his leg broken.
1838. A dinner given to William Garnett, Esq. A splendid pavilion was erected expressly for the occasion, near the Crescent, and among the most distinguished guests were Sir Francis Burdett, Viscount Maidstone, and Sir G. Sinclair, April 10.
1838. Victoria Bridge opened with grand procession, June 20. Outside the north battlement, in the panel over the key-stone, is the following inscription :—“This bridge was built at the expense of the inhabitants of the Hundred of Salford, upon the site of Salford Old Bridge, of three Gothic arches, erected in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and sixty-five. The first stone was laid in the first year of the reign of Queen Victoria, and the bridge was opened on the twentieth of June, in the third year of her reign, and in the year of our Lord 1838, and was by Her Majesty’s permission called Victoria Bridge.” Total cost £20,800. The first vehicle that crossed the bridge was a wagon belonging to Messrs. Lupton and Adamthwaite, brewers, Cook-street, Salford.
1839. St. John the Evangelist’s Church, Broughton, built.
1839. The centre of the arch of the Victoria Bridge, thrown down during the tremendous gale, January 7.
1840. Great flood in the Irwell, in January, which did considerable damage.
1840. The Old Quay Company commenced in August, the deepening of the river Irwell up to Victoria Bridge, so as to enable vessels of 300 tons to load and unload higher up the river but the project was not carried out.
1841. An election for Salford took place July 2, when Mr. Brotherton was again returned by a majority of 117 votes more than William Garnett, Esq., the numbers being for Brotherton 990, Garnett 873.

1841. First stone laid of St. Bartholomew's Church, Regent Road, August 30, being the first of ten new churches erected in this neighbourhood. The ground was given by Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. The style is Norman, after the design of Messrs. Starkey and Cuffley, of Manchester.
1841. First stone laid of St. Matthias' Church, Broughton Road, September 6. Mr. E. Walters furnished the design, which is Norman. It contains about 1,100 sittings, half free.
1841. An ancient ford near Broughton Bridge re-opened by the surveyors of Salford and Broughton, February 27.
1842. St. Matthias' Schools, Broughton Road, built; will accommodate 600 scholars.
1842. St. Matthias' Church, Broughton Road, consecrated June 27.
1842. St. Bartholomew's Church, Regent Road, consecrated June 27.
1842. The Salford old Police-office sold for £40, and a chief rent of £21.
1842. Lockwood and Thornton's cotton mill, Blackfriars Street, burned down, September 17. Damages about £18,000.
1842. William Garnett, Esq., purchased the estate of Quernmore Park, near Lancaster, for £56,000, October.
1842. St. John's Church, Pendlebury, erected. It was consecrated October 11. There are 602 sittings, of which 234 are free. A boys and infants' school connected with it.
1843. St. John's Roman Catholic School, Cleminson Street, built.
1843. William Garnett, Esq., of Lark Hill and Quernmore Park, appointed high sheriff, in February. The last selection of a retired Manchester tradesman to fill the office was in 1801, when Colonel Ackers served.
1843. William Garnett, Esq., the high sheriff, set off from Lark Hill to attend the assizes, February 25, upon which occasion a most splendid procession took place, consisting of upwards of sixty carriages, containing several hundred gentlemen of all shades of politics, also the various town's officers.
1843. The first stone was laid, by William Garnett, Esq., high sheriff, of the Manchester Union Moral and Industrial Training School, in the township of Swinton, April 28. The building is in the Elizabethan style, from a design of Messrs. Tattersall and Dixon's. Mr. D. Bellhouse was the builder. The quantity of ground is 23 acres; the front is 458 feet in length, and the building will accommodate 1,500 children, but capable of considerable enlargement. Cost about £20,000.
1843. A most desperate attack made upon Messrs. Pauling and Henfrey's premises, Eccles New Road, by an armed party of turn-outs, when numbers were wounded, May 16. Several of the men were taken up, tried, and underwent various punishments.
1843. The coal pits of J. P. Fitzgerald, Esq., and John Knowles, Esq., situated at Pendleton, destroyed by the water bursting in, August 2. The loss to the former was estimated at £50,000.
1843. High floods in the Irwell, when the temporary foot bridge, near the New Bailey, was washed down, October 28.
1843. The Primitive Methodist Chapel, King Street, built upon the site of a smaller meeting place.
1844. The Liverpool Railway extended to Victoria Station, May 4. The part of the line that runs from New Bailey Street to Irwell Street is constructed of iron, 1,030 tons being used in its construction.
1844. Albert Bridge opened September 26. A procession of the corporate bodies of Manchester and Salford took place. The total cost of its erection was £8,874 15s. 5d.
1844. The borough of Salford received a charter of incorporation, William Locket, Esq., appointed first mayor. The grant of heraldic arms and supporters is dated November 5 and 6.
1844. A peal of eight bells erected by subscription in St. Thomas's Church, Pendleton, opened December 6. They were cast by Charles and George Mears, London.
1845. St. Stephen's Church Schools, Lamb Lane, opened. The old school was taken down to widen Chapel Street and Bloom Street.

1845. The first sale of teas, &c., in bond, took place in Salford, March 27, at the Bonding Warehouse, Chapel Street.
1845. The first stone was laid of St. Simon's Church, Springfield Lane, March 24. The building which is of stone, is in the early English style of architecture, and was designed by Richard Lane, Esq. The cost of the land and erection was about £4,500; it contains about 1,000 sittings, half of which are free. The stone was laid by Edmund Taylor, Esq., of Oldfield Road, who contributed £500 towards the expense.
1845. Messrs. Eveleigh and Sons' hat manufactory, Greengate, burned down, May 1. Damage between £9,000 and £10,000.
1845. The mayor and corporation of Salford perambulated the boundaries of the borough, and staked them out from the ordnance survey, May 13.
1845. The committee for the purchase of public parks purchased the Lark Hill estate, in Salford, March 29, from William Garnett Esq., for the sum of £5,000, from which was deducted £500, the amount of Mr. Garnett's subscription to the fund. It contained 32 acres of land, one-third being high and sloping land, and the rest flat. Large additions have since been made to it.
1846. The Richmond Independent Chapel, Broughton Road, Salford, opened by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, April 22.
1846. Peel Park opened with a grand procession and festivities, August 22.
1847. The Independent Chapel, Pendleton, opened by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, and the Rev. James Parsons, of York, July 14.
1847. Court martial at Salford Barracks. An assault having been committed by the band of the 1st Royal Regiment upon Signor Paola Castaldini, their band-master, September 7.
1848. Major-General Wemyss presented with an elegant candelabrum, as a public testimony of his services as military commander of the district from 1836 to 1842. It was presented at The Priory, Pendleton, Nov 8.
1848. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, opened. Eight bishops and 130 priests took part in the ceremonial. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Hon. Charles Langdale, Count D'Alton, the Hon. Thomas Stonor, Sir William Lawson, Sir Thomas and Lady de Trafford, and a large number of Roman Catholic gentry were present. Dr. Wiseman preached. At the close of the services upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen partook of a cold collation in the large room of the Town Hall. August 9.
1848. Celebration of the opening of Blackfriars Bridge by a cold collation in the large room of the Town Hall. About 125 of the authorities and principal inhabitants were present, March 11.
1849. St. Simon's Church, Springfield Lane, consecrated by the Right. Rev. the Bishop of Manchester, February 26. This was the first parish church erected under Sir Robert Peel's act.
1849. Broughton Silk Mills, Broughton Road, completely destroyed by fire, June 16. Damage to stock and building, £40,000.
1849. The Borough Museum and Library opened to the public, January 9.
1851. The population of the parliamentary borough was 85,108.
1851. Dr. Turner consecrated by Cardinal Wiseman, in St. John's Cathedral, as the Bishop of Salford, July 25, being the first R. C. Bishop of Salford.
1851. A fox was caught in a lane adjoining Peel Park, having been hunted by men and dogs out of the Park, February 27.
1851. The foundation stone of the Baptist Chapel was laid between Bank Street and Great George Street, May 29.
1851. Her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice arrived at Patricroft, and proceeded to Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. On the following day, the royal party visited Manchester and Salford, when addresses were presented to them by both corporations. The children of the various Sunday-schools, to the number of 80,000, met in the Peel Park, and sang the National Anthem. On Saturday morning, after visiting most places of interest in the neighbourhood, the royal party started for London. October 9, 10, 11.

1851. United Methodist Free Church built in St. Stephen's Street. The schools in connection with this chapel were erected in Mount Street.
1852. High floods in the Irwell; the river overflowed its banks and caused considerable damage in February.
1852. Salford Union Workhouse, Eccles New Road, erected February 17.
1852. St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Pendleton, built; enlarged 1864 for school purposes, and infants school attached, 1868.
1852. A memorial statue of bronze, on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in Peel Park. The work is by Mr. Noble of London. The word "Peel," in letters of polished granite, occupies one panel. On another, in sunk letters, is the following:—"Sir Robert Peel, Bart., born Feb. 5, 1788; died July 2, 1850." The following quotation from one of his great speeches in the House of Commons is also recorded on the granite in language equally as imperishable:—"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened with a sense of injustice."
1853. Opening of the new building of the Salford Free Library and Museum, October 1.
1854. Salford New Jerusalem Schools (Swedenborgians) enlarged and reopened June 19th.
1854. Salford Ragged and Industrial Schools opened in August, in Broughton Road.
1855. Regent Road Bridge opened free to carriages, June 1; the toll for foot passengers having been taken off prior to that date.
1855. Salford Baths and Laundry established by a company. There are two swimming baths, first and second class, and also warm baths. The laundry is open to the public at a charge of 3d. for two hours for each person, and is supplied with every requisite for washing, wringing, and drying.
1856. Mechanics' Institution, Pendleton, built. It has one of the largest rooms in Pendleton, a valuable library, and billiard and bagatelle rooms.
1856. St. Paul's Church, Ellor-street, opened July, 26. The school attached to the church was opened September 30, 1855, as a Sunday school; and October 1, 1855, as a day school; and was made use of for divine service until the church was built.
1856. Salford Borough Cemetery, Eccles New Road, opened. The first interment was the remains of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., the first representative of the borough. A monument records the respect due to his memory, it is one of the most conspicuous in the whole cemetery.
1857. Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P. for Salford, died very suddenly in an omnibus *en route* from Pendleton to Manchester, January 7, and was interred at the Borough Cemetery, Mode Wheel, on the 16th.
1857. E. R. Langworthy, Esq., was elected M.P. for Salford in the place of the late Mr. Brotherton, February 2.
1857. An election for the borough of Salford took place March 28. W. N. Massey, Esq., was returned by a majority of 616 more votes than Sir E. Armitage, the numbers being for Massey, 1,880; Armitage, 1,264.
1857. Inauguration of the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in Peel Park, by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, May 6. It is a fine white marble figure in coronation robes and is placed on a pedestal of unpolished Aberdeen granite on whose front panel is the following inscription:—"To commemorate the visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to this Park, October 10, 1851, and her reception by more than 80,000 Sunday School Teachers and Scholars. Inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, May 6, 1857."
1858. St. George's Schools, Whit Lane, built in June.
1858. St. George's Church, Whit Lane, Charlestown, consecrated October 2.
1858. The foundation stone of the Ellesmere Memorial laid at Worsley by Fereday Smith, Esq., November 17.

1858. A bronze statue of Joseph Brotherton erected in Peel Park. The pedestal, which is of unpolished Aberdeen granite, bears the following inscription: "Joseph Brotherton, the first and for upwards of 24 successive years, from 1832 to 1857, the faithful representative of the borough of Salford in the British House of Commons; born May 22nd, 1783, died January 7th, 1857. The following quotation from one of his speeches is also on one of the panels of the pedestal: 'My riches consist not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants.'"
1858. Salford Working Men's College, in Great George Street, opened in June.
1859. The Victoria Arch, forming the principal entrance to Peel Park, was erected to commemorate the second visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the Park on the 1st of July, 1857.
1859. The New Gas Works, Regent Road, first erected. Since enlarged.
1859. Christ Church, Pendlebury, built. It has 560 sittings, of which 180 are free, a girls and infants' school is connected with it.
1859. Election of member of parliament for the borough took place April 30, when Mr. Massey was again returned by a majority of 132; the numbers were for Mr. Massey, 1,919; Mr. Ashworth, 1,787.
1859. Inauguration of the Exhibition of Paintings and Works of Art, at Peel Park, June 8.
1860. New Schools in connection with Gravel Lane Chapel, opened in January, capable of accommodating 1,100 children. The former school rooms under the chapel are now closed.
1860. Salford Bridge, crossing the Irwell opposite the Palatine Hotel, opened and declared free to the public.
1860. The Empress of the French visited Peel Park November 30. The day being wet, a well known gentleman gallantly doffed his overcoat for the Empress to step upon on alighting from her carriage, after the manner of a worthy courtier of Queen Elizabeth's reign.
1861. The population of the parliamentary borough was 102,449.
1861. Greengate Cotton Waste Mill burned down Jan. 10. Damage £7,000.
1862. Pendleton Club, Broughton-street, built, includes billiard and bagatelle rooms, and large room for meetings.
1863. Salem Congregational Chapel, Pendleton, built.
1863. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church schools, Greengate, built on a portion of the site of the old workhouse. The school, which will accommodate 500 scholars, was opened in January.
1863. Prince's Bridge erected, connecting Hampson-street with Water-street. This portion of the town has, since the erection of the bridge, been much improved. The level crossing at the Ordsall Lane Station, where so many lives have been sacrificed, no longer exists, an elegant and commodious station having replaced the old one. The road was diverted and lowered, and many buildings removed to widen the thoroughfares.
1863. The marriage of Albert Edward Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10th, was celebrated by a general holiday, the principal buildings being illuminated. The troops of the line and the volunteers assembled in Peel Park and fired a *feu de joie*.
1864. The memorial to the late Prince Consort, erected in Peel Park. It is a fine statue of white marble, by Mr. Noble of London, and is placed on a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, and forms a companion statue to that of Her Majesty immediately fronting it. The artist has enrobed the figure in the garb of a Chancellor of Cambridge University. The following is the inscription on the front panel: "Albert Edward Prince Consort, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, born Aug. 26, 1819; died December 14, 1861." The following, selected from some of his speeches, are characteristic of the late prince, who earned for himself the title of "Albert the Good." "The highest learning is to be wise, and the greatest wisdom is to be good." "I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person closely to watch and study the time in which he lives, and as far as in him lies, add his humble mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained."

1864. Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Chapel, Clarence Street, built.
1864. Charlestown Independent Chapel, Broughton Road, first stone laid October 1.
1864. Foundation stone of new school in connection with the Independent Chapel, Broad-street, Pendleton, laid October 8.
1865. Mr. Cheetham elected M.P. for Salford, in place of Mr. Massey, February 13.
1865. St. John's Hall, Lupton Street, Ford Street, built.
1865. The Rev. Canon Stowell, Rector of Christ Church, Salford, died October 10, in the 68th year of his age. He was born in 1799, at the Parsonage, Douglas, Isle of Man; he married in 1828, the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Ashworth, barrister, of Pendleton, by whom he had a family of three sons and six daughters. The deceased was one of the most prominent leaders of the evangelical party in England. He was interred in a vault under the church where he had for many years so ably officiated. The funeral service was read by the bishop of the diocese, October 13.
1865. Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary enlarged. A portion was opened this year, and the entire building completed and used by patients on Easter Day, 1866. The cost of the additions, extension to the building, and the furnishing of the wards, amounted to upwards of £7,000. The subscriptions for enlarging the hospital by the addition of the two wings were commenced in 1863.
1866. James Burrows executed at the New Bailey, August 25.
1866. Great flood of the river Irwell, November 16, by which a large portion of Salford and Lower Broughton was submerged, causing immense destruction of property as well as the loss of life. An obelisk in Peel Park commemorates the event, and the height the flood reached at that point.
1867. A statue of white marble on a granite pedestal erected in Peel Park to the memory of Richard Cobden. The work is by Mr. Noble, of London. The name of "Cobden" is in polished granite letters, and on each side of the pedestal in a chaplet of leaves, are the mottoes which formed the text of his laborious life—"Repeal of the Corn Laws," "Peace and Non-Intervention," "Free Trade," and "French Treaty of Commerce."
1867. The Fenian convicts, Allen, Gould, and Larkin, were executed in front of the New Bailey, Salford, for the murder of Police-sergeant Brett, November 24.
1868. Working People's Hall, John Street, Pendleton, opened in March. There is a library attached to the school here of 600 volumes. A ragged school is also held here. The large room will seat 630.
1868. The first number of the *Salford Chronicle* published, October 24; a Conservative journal, established to advocate the claims of the then unrepresented majority of the people in Salford.
1868. Two men, named respectively Faherty and Weatherill, were executed in front of the New Bailey; the first for the murder of a young woman at Droylsden, and the latter for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Plow at Todmorden, April 4.
1868. Dr. Syson appointed medical officer of health for Salford, July 1. Dr. Syson was the first medical officer of health for the borough.
1868. Methodist Free Church, Hankinson Street, built.
1868. Election of C. E. Cawley, Esq., and W. T. Charley, Esq., November 17. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—C. E. Cawley, Esq., 6,312; W. T. Charley, Esq., 6,181; John Cheetham, Esq., 6,141; H. Rawson, Esq., 6,018.
1868. The Race Course, Regent Road, opened June 3. The course is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles round, and 23 yards wide.
1868. The Pendleton Town Hall erected at a cost of £15,000. It is a fine stone building in the Gothic style; A. Darbyshire, Esq., was the architect. A dinner was given on the 6th of April, to celebrate the opening.

1869. The Stowell Memorial Church, Eccles New Road, opened.
1869. Church of the Ascension, Lower Broughton, built.
1869. St. Ann's Roman Catholic School opened in Gun Street, January 11. Removed to new school in Ann Street, in May, 1871. The school accommodates 400 children.
1869. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Sussex Street, Lower Broughton, opened January 21. The building is in the Italian style, and cost £6,200.
1869. The inquiry into the election of Messrs. Cawley and Charley commenced in the Town Hall, before Mr. Baron Martin.
1869. Death of Mr. Hibbert, chief constable of Salford, April 10.
1869. The foundation stone laid of new schools and lecture hall in connection with the Richmond Congregational Church, Broughton Road, May 1.
1869. Captain Torrens appointed chief constable of Salford, May.
1869. Michael James Johnson, murdered Patrick Nurney, in the Cambridge beerhouse, Regent Road. He was the first person executed in private at the Salford Hundred Prison, May 29.
1869. First stone laid of Patricroft New Congregational Chapel, July 31; capable of seating from 400 to 500.
1869. H. L. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate for the borough, died August 1.
1869. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Peel Park August 21.
1869. Sir John Iles Mantell made stipendiary magistrate for the borough of Salford, and commenced his duties at the Salford Borough Court October 30.
1869. The Suspension Bridge connecting Hough Lane, Lower Broughton, with Peel Park, was constructed for foot passengers only.
1870. Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Chapel, Craven Street, built.
1870. Explosion of gunpowder at Messrs. Knowles and Sons' colliery, Pendlebury, on February 4, by which six men lost their lives.
1870. George Brett, Esq., resigned the post of Town Clerk, April 16.
1870. Regent Road Wesleyan Chapel opened, May 31. The building will accommodate 850 persons.
1870. Regent Road Congregational Church Sunday School, Robert Hall Street, Regent Road, opened, August.
1870. Edwin Andrew appointed Mr. Brett's successor, August 17.
1870. Explosion at the Wheatsheaf Colliery, Pendlebury, by which also six lives were lost, on September 27.
1870. The first branch of the Salford Free Libraries opened in Broughton Road on November 7. The ceremony was inaugurated by a soiree held in the news room, presided over by the Mayor. The building, which cost about £1,400, was erected from the designs of Messrs. Royle and Bennett, Princess Street, Manchester. The library contains 7,387 volumes, and is supplied with the local newspapers and three London dailies.
1870. The election of a School Board for the Borough of Salford, under the new Education Act, took place on November 30. Fifteen members comprise the board.
1870. Queen Street Ragged School opened on December 19. The school formerly was called Bury Street Ragged School, which was opened at the latter end of the year 1859.
1870. High flood in the Irwell: a little below the level of that of 1866.
1870. St. Paul's Church School, John Street, Pendleton, opened in October, and will accommodate 500 children.
1871. The population of the parliamentary borough was 124,805.
1871. Mr. R. Smith, B.A., appointed clerk to the Salford School Board, January 14.
1871. Queen Street Institute opened February 2, as a Kinder Garten School. The rooms are spacious and well suited for school purposes. In the evening they are used as a Ragged School.
1871. Humphrey Nicholls, Esq., presented £7,000 to the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, February 3.

1871. According to the Census returns for this year, Salford had a population of 124,801—59,182 males and 65,619 females. The number of inhabited houses was 23,891, and 1,846 were unoccupied, and 479 were in process of construction. The area of the borough was 5,170 acres, and there were 17,538 persons entitled to vote at parliamentary elections.
1872. Broughton Bridge rebuilt. Publicly declared free of toll July 23. The former bridge was private property and a toll was taken.
1871. Ermen and Engel's Mill, Eccles, burned down February 8; damage between £20,000 and £30,000, and about 800 people thrown out of employment.
1871. Wesleyan School, Bury Street, Pendleton, opened in March.
1871. Chapel Street Congregational New Schools opened March 12.
1871. Model Dwelling-houses for the operative class, Greengate, opened in April. Accommodation for 62 families is afforded, the rents ranging from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per week. There are also two large shops in front of the block, and cellarage under the whole of the buildings.
1871. A mill belonging to Messrs. Sillito and Sayers, cotton waste packers, near Trinity Church, destroyed by fire; damage, between £4,000 and £5,000. May 22.
1871. Weaste Police Station opened June 3.
1871. Police Fire Brigade established June 5.
1871. Irlams-o'-th'-Height Police Station opened June 8.
1871. St. Charles' Roman Catholic School, Whit Lane, opened.
1871. The first stone laid of the schools in connection with Christ Church, Patricroft on June 30; capable of accommodating 500 scholars.
1871. Regent Road Police Station opened for the reception of prisoners in November, and subsequently enlarged for the residence of an inspector, one sergeant, and ten police-constables.
1871. Fire at Messrs. Tysoe and Sons, Hope Street, Oct. 2; damage, £10,000.
1872. Presbyterian Church and Schools built at Seedley.
1872. Wesleyan Chapel, Pendlebury, opened January 6.
1872. Hulme Street School remodelled, and an upper class school established, in January, at a cost of £1,100.
1872. New Windsor School in connection with Christ Church opened January.
1872. Christ Church Upper School opened January 11.
1872. The New Bailey Frison was sold by auction on March 13, for building materials.
1872. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli visited Peel Park and Egerton Mills, Ordsall Lane, April 4.
1872. St. Thomas' Church New Schools, Hankinson Street, opened April 15. They will accommodate 430 scholars.
1872. The New Hall, Brindle Heath, and old mansion rebuilt in 1640 was sold by auction in June for building materials.
1872. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, Dr. William Turner, died on July 13, at the age of 73 years.
1872. Railway accident at Clifton Junction on Aug. 3. Four persons killed.
1872. The New Licensing Act came into operation in Salford on August 16.
1872. Death of Captain Mitchell, governor of the Salford Hundred County Prison, aged 72 years, August 17.
1872. Pendleton United Presbyterian Church opened August 25. Will accommodate between 500 and 600, and the schools attached, 300. The cost being about £2,200.
1872. The Burmese Embassy visited Peel Park August 27.
1872. The foundation stone laid of the new Wesleyan schools in connection with Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel. The building will accommodate 1,000 scholars. August 31.
1872. Sacred Trinity Church Schools, Bury Street, opened September 1: The old school attached to this church was over the stables in the King's Head Yard, and quite unsuited for the requirements of the district.
1872. Victoria Mill, Hope-street, burned down September 5; damage £4,000.
1872. Fire at Messrs. J. Page and Co.'s, oil refiners, Adelphi; damages, £3,000. September 7.

1872. Captain Leggett, deputy governor of Chatham Prison, appointed successor to the late Captain Mitchell, at a salary of £500 per annum, October 2.
1872. Dr. Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, consecrated Dr. Vaughan as the Bishop of Salford, October 28.
1872. Stowell Memorial School opened November 3.
1872. Great fire in Messrs A. Knowles and Sons' coal mine, at Pendlebury. The fire broke out on November 6, and was extinguished on the 16th. Six men suffocated.
1872. Terrible tragedy in Lower Broughton: William Clarkson Garstang shot Robert Tebbutt, and then committed suicide by shooting himself, November 20th.
1872. A tailor, named Lee, hung himself in Broughton on the morning following the Garstang tragedy.
1872. The first Fat Cattle Show held in Salford on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 19, 20, and 21. The Prince of Wales was an exhibitor.
1872. Michael Kennedy executed at the Salford Hundred Prison, for the murder of his wife at Pendleton, December 30.
1872. Infants' School, in connection with the Church of the Ascension, built in Hough Lane, close to the Peel Park Suspension Bridge.
1873. New Hospital for Sick Children, Pendlebury, opened January 9. The land and building cost £27,000.
1873. A great fire took place in Dawson's Croft, Greengate, January 18, on the premises occupied by Messrs. Samuel Dewhurst and Company Limited, when the two upper stories of the mill were destroyed, and damage done to the extent of £10,000. The fire originated through a mechanic employed on some shafting after the mill hands had left accidentally overturning an oil-lamp used for lighting up the mill.



